

THE TELEGRAPH.
PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY MORNING, BY
A. THOMSON.
TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:
One Dollar and Fifty Cents,
in advance.
Two Dollars within the year.
No paper will be discontinued until all ar-
rears are paid, except at the option of the pub-
lisher.
Advertisements on the business of the
day must be paid for in advance.
To Clubs, at ten or more, the paper will
be sold at a liberal reduction in price.

MEIGS COUNTY TELEGRAPH.

A Weekly Journal Devoted to Politics, Literature, Agriculture, Commerce, Markets and General Intelligence.

52 per Annum

"ONE COUNTRY—ONE CONSTITUTION—ONE DESTINY"

\$1.50 in Advance.

BY A. THOMSON.

POMEROY, TUESDAY, JUNE 17, 1856.

VOL. 8—NO. 20

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

PROFESSIONAL—LAWYERS.
J. W. PLANTS, Attorney at Law, Pomero-
y, O., 201st St.

PHYSICIANS.
D. S. G. MENZIES, Office, Third Street,
between Walnut and Vine, Cincinnati, O.
Special attention to Diseases of Women.
J. W. 3, 1855-1856.

BANKERS.
DANIEL & RATHBURN, Bankers, Front
street, Pomero, O. 1906m

INSURANCE COMPANIES.
VIRNA INSURANCE COMPANY, of Har-
tford, Conn. O. BRANCH, Agent,
Court street, Pomero, O. Jan 30

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, &c.
WASHINGTON STIVERS, Dealer in Dry
Goods, Groceries, Hardware, &c. Corner
of Front and Court streets, Pomero, O.

JAMES RALSTON, Dealer in Fancy and
Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware,
Crockery, &c. Front street, three doors
below Court, Pomero, O. dec25

BRANCH & CO., Dealers in Dry Goods,
Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, &c.,
at end of Court street, three doors above
the corner of Front, Pomero, O. Jan 30

W. COOPER & CO., Dealers in Dry
Goods, Groceries, Hardware, &c. Corner
of Front and Court streets, Pomero, O.
Coalport Salt Company's Landing. August 5

DUNCAN SPOON, Dealer in Groceries,
Clothing, Hats, Caps, Shoes, &c. Coalport
Landing. September 18, 1855.

STIVERS, Manufacturer of and Deal-
er in every description of Clothing,
Groceries, Groceries, Hardware, &c. Corner
of Front and Court streets, Pomero, O.
The best work constantly employed. Clothing,
Crockery, and Vestings kept always on hand.
Paris and London Fashions received monthly.

CABINET FURNITURE.
A. GATCHEL, Cabinet-maker, and Dealer
in all kinds of Furniture, Front st., above
Court, Pomero, O. dec21

PAINTS, OILS, &c.
D. REED & BROTHER, Dealers in Drugs,
Patent Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye-stuffs,
&c. Front street, a few doors above Court,
Pomero, Ohio. dec25

PLANNING MACHINES, &c.
DAVIS & MORTON, on Sugar Run, Pom-
ero, have their Planning Machine in good
order, and constant operation. Flooring, weath-
erboarding, &c. kept constantly on hand to fill
orders. Work warranted to give satisfaction.

BAKERS AND CONFECTIONERS.
GEORGE HOSICK, Baker and Confectioner,
Front street, a few doors above Court,
and one door below Hotel, Pomero, O. feb

COPPERSMITHING.
S. L. THURSH, Coppersmith, below Pom-
ero Salt Furnace, Pomero, O. All kinds
of Copper work for Salt Furnaces, Steamboats,
&c. executed to order. dec21

BLACKSMITHING.
F. E. HUMPHREY, Blacksmith, Mulberry-st.,
opposite the Court-house, Pomero, O. Job
work of all kinds in its best style. &c., ex-
ecuted with neatness and dispatch. Jan 30

GEORGE STIVERS, Blacksmith, Mulberry-
street, opposite Court-house. Keeps con-
stantly on hand and for sale, one, two, three,
and four-horse wagons. Job work of all kinds
executed to order. Jan 30

PAINTERS AND GLAZIERS.
E. LYMAN, Painter and Glazier, west side
Court street, fourth door above Court,
Pomero, O.

SADDLE AND HARNESS MAKERS.
J. B. HAMPTON & CO. Saddle and Harness
Makers, Front street, five doors be-
low Court, Pomero, O.

JAMES WRIGHT, Saddle and Harness Maker,
Shop over Black and Rathburn's store, in
Holland, O.

BOOTS AND SHOES.
T. WHITESIDES, Manufacturer of Boots and
Shoes, Front street, under Telegraph print-
ing office. The best of work, for Ladies and
Gentlemen, made to order. Jan 30

TANNERS & CURRIERS.
GEORGE McQUINN, & CO., Tanners and
Curriers, Baltimore street, (on Sugar Run)
Pomero, O.

WAGON MAKING.
JOHN W. HARWOOD, Carriage maker, lower
part of Middleport, O. Carriages, and Wag-
ons of all kinds made to order or repaired on
the shortest notice. Horse painting, glazing, paper-
hanging, &c., executed in the best style. feb

H. P. CROSSIE, wagon-makers, Mulberry-
street, Pomero, O., over F. E. Humphrey's
shop. Having had long experience in the busi-
ness, they are enabled to execute, in a neat and
substantial manner, all orders for wagons, bug-
gies, carriages, &c., on short notice, and at re-
asonable terms.

MANUFACTURES.
POMEROY ROLLING MILL COMPANY,
Front street, Pomero, Ohio. Have on
hand and made to order, merchant's
Iron of all sizes. Orders solicited, and promptly
executed. W. M. JENNINGS, Sup't.
J. F. SOUTHER, Agent, Cincinnati, Ohio.
July 1855

COALPORT SALT COMPANY, Office in
Copper's Building, Coalport, O. Salt for
Copper trade retail, Transit-Five and Four
Cents per bushel. June 5

SUGAR RUN SALT COMPANY, Pomero, O.
Salt thirty-five cents per bushel. Office
near the Furnace. C. GRANT, Agent.

POMEROY SALT COMPANY, Pomero, O.
Salt for sale at thirty-five cents per bushel
for Country Trade.

DANIEL SALT COMPANY, Coalport, Salt
for sale at 35c. per bushel, for country trade.

HOTELS.
U. S. HOTEL, AND STAGE OFFICE, four
doors below the Rolling Mill, Coalport,
Meigs county, Ohio. M. A. WEBSTER, Prop-
rietor. feb

SPICES, TINKWARE &c.
J. J. FALL, Manufacturer of Tinware, and
Dealer in every variety of Stoves, &c.,
opposite the Court-house, Pomero, O.

MILLS.
STEAM SAW MILL, Front street, Pomero,
O. near Kerr's Run. Nial R. Nye, Proprietor.
Lumber sawed to order on short notice. Plan-
ting kept constantly on hand for sale.
June 3, 1856.

COALBURN FLOURING MILL, Pomero,
O. and Crystal Flouring Mill, Coalport. Mur-
dock & Nye, Proprietors. Cash paid for Wheat
at all times. June 17

SPEECH OF HON. CHAS. SUMNER.

Mr. President: You are now called to
address a great transgression. Seldom in
the history of Nations has such a question
been presented. Tariffs, army bills, navy
bills, land bills, are important, and justly
occupy your care; but these all belong to
the course of ordinary legislation. As
means and instruments only, they are neces-
sarily subordinate to the conservation of
Government itself. Grant them or deny
them, in a greater or less degree, and you
will inflict no shock. The machinery of
Government will continue to move. The
State will not cease to exist. Far otherwise
is it with the eminent question now before
you, involving, as it does, Liberty in a broad
Territory, and also involving the peace of
the whole country with our good name in
history forevermore.

Take down your map, sir, and you will
find that the Territory of Kansas, more than
any other region, occupies the middle spot
of North America, equally distant from the
Atlantic on the east, and the Pacific on the
west; from the frozen waters of Hudson's
Bay on the north, and the tepid Gulf Stream
on the south, constituting the precise ter-
ritorial center of the whole vast Continent.
To such advantages of situation, on the very
highway between two oceans, are added a
soil of unsurpassed richness, and a fascinat-
ing, undulating beauty of surface, with a
health-giving climate, calculated to nurture
a powerful and generous people, worthy to
be a central pivot of American institutions.
A few short months only have passed, since
this spacious mediterranean country was
open only to the savage, who ran wild in
its woods and prairies; and now it has al-
ready drawn to its bosom a population of
freemen larger than Athens crowded within
her historic gates, when her sons, under
Miltiades, won Liberty for mankind on the
field of Marathon; more than Sparta, con-
tained when she ruled Greece, and sent forth
her devoted children, quickened by a moth-
er's benediction, to return with their shields
on them; more than Rome gathered on her
seven hills, when, under her kings, she com-
menced that sovereign sway, which af-
terwards embraced the whole earth; more
than London held, when, on the fields of
Creecy and Agincourt, the English banner
was carried victoriously over the chivalrous
hosts of France.

Against this Territory, thus fortunate in
position and population, a Crime has been
committed which is without example in the
records of the Past. Not in plundered
provinces or in the colonies of selfish gov-
ernors will you find its parallel; and yet
there is an ancient instance, which may
show at least the path of justice. In the
terrible impeachment by which the great
Roman Orator has blasted through all time
the name of Verres, amidst charges of ro-
bery and sacrilege, the enormity which
most aroused the indignation of his ac-
cuser, and which still stands forth with
strongest distinctness, arresting the sym-
pathetic indignation of all who read the story,
is, that away in Sicily he had scourged a
citizen of Rome—that the cry "I am a Ro-
man citizen" had been interposed in vain
against the lash of the tyrant governor—
Other charges were, that he had carried
away productions of art, and that he had
violated the sacred shrines. It was in the
presence of the Roman Senate that this ar-
rignment proceeded; in the temple of the
Forum; amidst crowds—such as no orator
had ever before drawn together—thronging
the porticoes and colonnades, even clinging
to the house tops and neighboring slopes—
and under the anxious gaze of witnesses
summoned from the scene of crime. But
an audience grander far—of higher dignity
—of more curious people and of wider in-
telligence—the countless multitude of suc-
ceeding generations, in every land, where
cloquence has been studied or where the
Roman name has been recognized—has lis-
tened to the accusation, and throbbled with
condemnation of the criminal. Sir, speak-
ing in an age of light and in a land of con-
stitutional liberty, where the safeguards of
elections are justly placed among the high-
est triumphs of civilization, I fearlessly as-
sert that the wrongs of much-abused Sicily,
thus memorable in history, were small by
the side of the wrongs of Kansas, where the
very shrine of popular institutions, more
sacred than any, have been violated, have
been desecrated; where the ballot-box more
precious than any work, in ivory or marble,
from the cunning hand of art, "I am an
American citizen" has been interposed in
vain against outrage of every kind, even
upon its life. Are you acquainted?
I present it for your consideration. Are you
against robbery? I hold it up to your con-
sideration. Are you for the protection of Ameri-
can citizens? I show you how their dearest rights
have been cloven down, while a tyrannical
Usurpation has sought to install itself on
their very necks.

But the wickedness which I now begin to
expose is immeasurably aggravated by the
motive which prompted it. Not in any
common lust for power did this uncommon
tragedy have its origin. It is the rape of
a virgin Territory, compelling it to the he-
lful embrace of slavery; and it may be clear-
ly traced to a depraved longing for a new
slave State, the hideous offspring of such a
crime, in the hope of adding to the power
of Slavery in the National Government—
Yes, sir, when the whole world, alike Chris-
tian and Turk, is rising up to condemn this
wrong, and to make it a hissing to the na-
tions, here in our Republic, force-aye, sir,
FORCE has been openly employed in
compelling Kansas to this pollution, and all
for the sake of political power. There is
the simple fact, which you will vainly at-
tempt to deny, but which in itself presents
an essential wickedness that makes other
public crimes seem like public virtues.

not only in this distant Territory, but every-
where throughout the country. Already
the master has begun. The strife is no longer
local, but national. Even now, while I
speak, portents hang on all the arches of
the horizon, threatening to darken the broad
land, which already yawns with the mutter-
ings of civil war. The fury of the propa-
gandists of Slavery, and the calm determi-
nation of their opponents, are now diffused
from the distant Territories over wide-
spread communities, and the whole coun-
try, in all its extent—marshalling hostile
divisions, and forbidding a strife, which,
unless happily averted by the triumph of
Freedom, will become war—fratricidal, par-
ticular day—with an accumulated wicked-
ness beyond the wickedness of any war in
human annals; justly provoking the aveng-
ing judgment of Providence, and the aveng-
ing pen of history, and constituting a strife,
in the language of the ancient writer, more
than foreign, more than social, more than
civil; but something compounded of all
these strifes, and in itself more than war;
*sed potius commixtum quoddam ex omnibus, et
plus quam bellum.*

Such is the Crime which you are to judge.
But the criminal also must be dragged into
day, that you may see and measure the
power by which all this wrong is sustained.
From no common source could it proceed.
In its perpetration, was needed a spirit of
vaunting ambition which would hesitate at
nothing; a hardihood of purpose which was
insensible to the judgment of mankind; a
madness for Slavery which should disregard
the Constitution, the laws, and all the great
examples of our history; also a conscious-
ness of power such as comes from the habit
of power; a combination of energies found
only in a hundred arms directed by a hun-
dred eyes; a control of Public Opinion,
through venal press and a prostituted press;
an ability to subvert crowds in every vo-
cation of life—the politician with his local
importance, the lawyer with his subtle
tongue, and even the authority of the judge
on the bench; and a familiar use of men in
places high and low, so that none, from his
hereditary children, quickened by a moth-
er's benediction, to return with their shields
on them; more than Rome gathered on her
seven hills, when, under her kings, she com-
menced that sovereign sway, which af-
terwards embraced the whole earth; more
than London held, when, on the fields of
Creecy and Agincourt, the English banner
was carried victoriously over the chivalrous
hosts of France.

Against this Territory, thus fortunate in
position and population, a Crime has been
committed which is without example in the
records of the Past. Not in plundered
provinces or in the colonies of selfish gov-
ernors will you find its parallel; and yet
there is an ancient instance, which may
show at least the path of justice. In the
terrible impeachment by which the great
Roman Orator has blasted through all time
the name of Verres, amidst charges of ro-
bery and sacrilege, the enormity which
most aroused the indignation of his ac-
cuser, and which still stands forth with
strongest distinctness, arresting the sym-
pathetic indignation of all who read the story,
is, that away in Sicily he had scourged a
citizen of Rome—that the cry "I am a Ro-
man citizen" had been interposed in vain
against the lash of the tyrant governor—
Other charges were, that he had carried
away productions of art, and that he had
violated the sacred shrines. It was in the
presence of the Roman Senate that this ar-
rignment proceeded; in the temple of the
Forum; amidst crowds—such as no orator
had ever before drawn together—thronging
the porticoes and colonnades, even clinging
to the house tops and neighboring slopes—
and under the anxious gaze of witnesses
summoned from the scene of crime. But
an audience grander far—of higher dignity
—of more curious people and of wider in-
telligence—the countless multitude of suc-
ceeding generations, in every land, where
cloquence has been studied or where the
Roman name has been recognized—has lis-
tened to the accusation, and throbbled with
condemnation of the criminal. Sir, speak-
ing in an age of light and in a land of con-
stitutional liberty, where the safeguards of
elections are justly placed among the high-
est triumphs of civilization, I fearlessly as-
sert that the wrongs of much-abused Sicily,
thus memorable in history, were small by
the side of the wrongs of Kansas, where the
very shrine of popular institutions, more
sacred than any, have been violated, have
been desecrated; where the ballot-box more
precious than any work, in ivory or marble,
from the cunning hand of art, "I am an
American citizen" has been interposed in
vain against outrage of every kind, even
upon its life. Are you acquainted?
I present it for your consideration. Are you
against robbery? I hold it up to your con-
sideration. Are you for the protection of Ameri-
can citizens? I show you how their dearest rights
have been cloven down, while a tyrannical
Usurpation has sought to install itself on
their very necks.

But the wickedness which I now begin to
expose is immeasurably aggravated by the
motive which prompted it. Not in any
common lust for power did this uncommon
tragedy have its origin. It is the rape of
a virgin Territory, compelling it to the he-
lful embrace of slavery; and it may be clear-
ly traced to a depraved longing for a new
slave State, the hideous offspring of such a
crime, in the hope of adding to the power
of Slavery in the National Government—
Yes, sir, when the whole world, alike Chris-
tian and Turk, is rising up to condemn this
wrong, and to make it a hissing to the na-
tions, here in our Republic, force-aye, sir,
FORCE has been openly employed in
compelling Kansas to this pollution, and all
for the sake of political power. There is
the simple fact, which you will vainly at-
tempt to deny, but which in itself presents
an essential wickedness that makes other
public crimes seem like public virtues.

But this enormity vast beyond compari-
son, swells to dimensions of wickedness
which the imagination fails in vain to grasp,
when it is understood, that for this purpose

who, though like Don Quixote and
Sancho Panza, yet, like this couple, sally
forth together, to the same adventure. I re-
gret much to see the older Senator from
his seat; but the cause, against which he
has run a tilt, is such activity of animos-
ity, demands that the opportunity of ex-
posing him should not be lost; and it is for the
cause that I speak. The Senator from
South Carolina has many books of
chivalry, and he himself a chivalrous
knight, with sentiments of honor and cour-
age. Of course he has chosen a mistress
to whom he has given his vows, and who,
though ugly to the eyes, is always lovely to
the heart; though poor, she is rich in the
heart; she is chaste, and I mean the harlot,
Slavery. Her tongue is as a serpent
poisonous in words. Let her be im-
peached in character, or any proposition
made to shut her out from the extension of
her wantonness, and no extravagance of
manner or hardihood of assertion is then
too great for this Senator. The frenzy of
Don Quixote, in behalf of his wench Dul-
cinea de Toboso, is surpassed. The as-
serted rights of Slavery, which shock equal-
ity of all kinds, are cloaked by a fantastic
claim of equality. If the slave States can-
not enjoy what, in mockery of the great
fathers of the Republic, he must have equal-
ity under the Constitution—in other words,
the full power in the National Territories to
compel fellow-men to unpaid toil, to sepa-
rate husband and wife, and to sell little
children at the auction block—then, sir, the
chivalrous Senator will conduct the State of
South Carolina out of the Union. Heroic
knight! Bravest Senator! A second Mo-
ses come for a second Exodus!

But not content with this poor menace,
which we have been twice told was "meas-
ured," the Senator in the unrestrained chiv-
alry of his nature, has undertaken to apply
opprobrious words to those who differ from
him on this floor. He calls them "sectional-
ism and fanaticism," and opposition to the
usurpation in Kansas, he denounces as "an
unbecoming fanaticism." To be sure, these
charges lack all grace of originality, and
all sentiment of truth; but the adventur-
ous Senator does not hesitate. He is the
uncompromising, unflinching representative
on this floor of a flagrant sectionalism, which
now dominates over the Republic, and yet
with a ludicrous ignorance of his own posi-
tion—unable to see himself as others see
him—or with an effrontery which even his
white head ought not to protect from rebuke,
he applies to those, here who resist his sec-
tionism the very epithet which designates
himself. The man who dares to bring back
the Government to its original policy, when
Freedom and not Slavery is the national
policy, is arraigned as a sectional man.

It involves too great a perversion of
terms. I tell that Senator, that it is to him-
self, and to the "organization" of which he
is the "committed advocate," that this epi-
thet belongs. I now fasten it upon them.
For myself, I care little for names; but since
the question has been raised here, I affirm
that the Republican party of the Union is in
no just sense sectional, but, more than any
other party, national; and that it now
goes forth to dislodge from the high places
of the Government the tyrannical sectionalism
of which the Senator from South Caro-
lina is one of the maddest zealots.

To the charge of fanaticism I also reply.
Sir, fanaticism is found in an enthusiasm or
exaggeration of opinions, particularly on
religious subjects; but there may be a fan-
aticism for evil as well as for good. Now,
I will not deny that there are persons
among us loving Liberty too well for their
personal good, in a selfish generation. Such
there may be, and for the sake of their ex-
ample, would that there were more! In
calling them "fanatics," you cast contumely
upon the noble army of martyrs, from the
earliest day down to this hour; upon the
great tribunes of human rights, by whom
life, liberty, and happiness on earth, have
been secured; upon the long line of devoted
patriots, who, throughout history, have tra-
velled their country, and upon all, who,
in noble aspirations for the general good
and in forgetfulness of self, have stood out
before their age, and gathered into their
generous bosoms the shafts of tyranny and
wrong, in order to make a pathway for
Truth. You discredit Luther, when alone
he nailed his articles to the door of the church
at Wittenberg; and then, to the imperi-
ous demand that he should retreat, firmly
replied, "Here I stand; I cannot do other-
wise, so help me God!" You discredit
Hamden, when alone he refused to pay the
last shillings of ship-money, and shook
the throne of Charles I; you discredit Mil-
ton, when, amidst the corruptions of a heart-
less Court, he lived on the lofty friend of
Liberty, above question or suspicion; you
discredit Russell and Sidney, when, for the
sake of their country, they calmly turned
from family and friends, to tread the nar-
row steps of the scaffold; you discredit those
early founders of American institutions,
who preferred the hardships of a wilderness,
surrounded by a savage foe, to injustice on
beds of ease; you discredit our later fa-
thers, who, few in numbers and weak in re-
sources, yet strong in their cause, did not
hesitate to brave the mighty power of Eng-
land, already encircling the globe with her
morning drum-beats. Yes, sir, of such are
the fanatics of history, according to the
Senator. But I tell that Senator, that there
are characters bolder eminent, of whose fan-
aticism there can be no question. Such
were the ancient Egyptians, who worshipped
divinities in brutish forms; the Druids, who
darkened the forests of oak, in which they
lived, by sacrifices of blood; the Mexicans,
who surrendered countless victims to the
propitiation of their obscene idols; the Span-
iards, who, under 'Alva, sought to force the
Inquisition upon Holland, by a tyrannical
dict that now employed to force Slavery
upon Kansas; and such were the Algerines,
when a solemn convulsion, after listening to
a speech not unlike that of the Senator from
South Carolina, they resolved to continue
the slavery of white Christians, and to ex-
tend it to the countrymen of Washington!

But, before entering upon the argument,
I must say something of a general charac-
ter, particularly in response to what has fallen
from Senators who have raised their
voices to emulства on this floor in cham-
pionship of human wrongs; I mean the Sen-
ators from South Carolina (Mr. Butler) and

who now, in an enlightened age and in a
land of boasted Freedom, stand up, in per-
version of the Constitution and in denial of
immortal truth, to fasten a new shackled up-
on their fellow-man. If the Senator wishes
to see fanaticism, let him look round among
his own associates; let him look at himself!

But I have not done with the Senator—
There is another matter regarded by him of
such consequence, that he interpolated it
into the speech of the Senator from New
Hampshire, [Mr. Hale,] and also announced
that he had prepared himself with it, to
take in his pocket all the way to Boston,
when he expected to address the people of
that community. On this account, and for
the sake of truth, I stop for one moment,
and tread it to the earth. The North, ac-
cording to the Senator, was engaged in the
slave trade, and helped to introduce slaves
into the Southern States; and this under-
lying fact he proposed to establish by his
sentences in number. But I let these pass
for the present, that I may deal with
his argument. Pray, sir, is the acknowl-
edged turpitude of a departed generation to
become an example to us? And yet the
suggestion of the Senator, if entitled to any
consideration in this discussion, must have
this extent. I join my friend from New
Hampshire in thanking the Senator from
South Carolina for adding this instance,
for it gives me an opportunity to say, that
three o'clock on the night of its passage, says,
including Mr. Calhoun himself; and this com-
promise was made the condition of the admis-
sion of Missouri as a slave State. The State
of Missouri, without which that State could not
have been received into the Union. The bar-
gain was simple, and was applicable, of course,
only to the territory named. Leaving all other
territory to await the result of the future
action, the South said to the North, "We
are a solemn act of legislation, called at the
time a compromise, a covenant, a compact, first
brought forward in this body by a slaveholder,
vindicated by slaveholders in debate, finally
sanctioned by the essential approbation of a
slaveholding President, James Monroe, and his
Cabinet, of whom a majority were slaveholders,
including Mr. Calhoun himself; and this com-
promise was made the condition of the admis-
sion of Missouri as a slave State. The State
of Missouri, without which that State could not
have been received into the Union. The bar-
gain was simple, and was applicable, of course,
only to the territory named. Leaving all other
territory to await the result of the future
action, the South said to the North, "We
are a solemn act of legislation, called at the
time a compromise, a covenant, a compact, first
brought forward in this body by a slaveholder,
vindicated by slaveholders in debate, finally
sanctioned by the essential approbation of a
slaveholding President, James Monroe, and his
Cabinet, of whom a majority were slaveholders,
including Mr. Calhoun himself; and this com-
promise was made the condition of the admis-
sion of Missouri as a slave State. The State
of Missouri, without which that State could not
have been received into the Union. The bar-
gain was simple, and was applicable, of course,
only to the territory named. Leaving all other
territory to await the result of the future
action, the South said to the North, "We
are a solemn act of legislation, called at the
time a compromise, a covenant, a compact, first
brought forward in this body by a slaveholder,
vindicated by slaveholders in debate, finally
sanctioned by the essential approbation of a
slaveholding President, James Monroe, and his
Cabinet, of whom a majority were slaveholders,
including Mr. Calhoun himself; and this com-
promise was made the condition of the admis-
sion of Missouri as a slave State. The State
of Missouri, without which that State could not
have been received into the Union. The bar-
gain was simple, and was applicable, of course,
only to the territory named. Leaving all other
territory to await the result of the future
action, the South said to the North, "We
are a solemn act of legislation, called at the
time a compromise, a covenant, a compact, first
brought forward in this body by a slaveholder,
vindicated by slaveholders in debate, finally
sanctioned by the essential approbation of a
slaveholding President, James Monroe, and his
Cabinet, of whom a majority were slaveholders,
including Mr. Calhoun himself; and this com-
promise was made the condition of the admis-
sion of Missouri as a slave State. The State
of Missouri, without which that State could not
have been received into the Union. The bar-
gain was simple, and was applicable, of course,
only to the territory named. Leaving all other
territory to await the result of the future
action, the South said to the North, "We
are a solemn act of legislation, called at the
time a compromise, a covenant, a compact, first
brought forward in this body by a slaveholder,
vindicated by slaveholders in debate, finally
sanctioned by the essential approbation of a
slaveholding President, James Monroe, and his
Cabinet, of whom a majority were slaveholders,
including Mr. Calhoun himself; and this com-
promise was made the condition of the admis-
sion of Missouri as a slave State. The State
of Missouri, without which that State could not
have been received into the Union. The bar-
gain was simple, and was applicable, of course,
only to the territory named. Leaving all other
territory to await the result of the future
action, the South said to the North, "We
are a solemn act of legislation, called at the
time a compromise, a covenant, a compact, first
brought forward in this body by a slaveholder,
vindicated by slaveholders in debate, finally
sanctioned by the essential approbation of a
slaveholding President, James Monroe, and his
Cabinet, of whom a majority were slaveholders,
including Mr. Calhoun himself; and this com-
promise was made the condition of the admis-
sion of Missouri as a slave State. The State
of Missouri, without which that State could not
have been received into the Union. The bar-
gain was simple, and was applicable, of course,
only to the territory named. Leaving all other
territory to await the result of the future
action, the South said to the North, "We
are a solemn act of legislation, called at the
time a compromise, a covenant, a compact, first
brought forward in this body by a slaveholder,
vindicated by slaveholders in debate, finally
sanctioned by the essential approbation of a
slaveholding President, James Monroe, and his
Cabinet, of whom a majority were slaveholders,
including Mr. Calhoun himself; and this com-
promise was made the condition of the admis-
sion of Missouri as a slave State. The State
of Missouri, without which that State could not
have been received into the Union. The bar-
gain was simple, and was applicable, of course,
only to the territory named. Leaving all other
territory to await the result of the future
action, the South said to the North, "We
are a solemn act of legislation, called at the
time a compromise, a covenant, a compact, first
brought forward in this body by a slaveholder,
vindicated by slaveholders in debate, finally
sanctioned by the essential approbation of a
slaveholding President, James Monroe, and his
Cabinet, of whom a majority were slaveholders,
including Mr. Calhoun himself; and this com-
promise was made the condition of the admis-
sion of Missouri as a slave State. The State
of Missouri, without which that State could not
have been received into the Union. The bar-
gain was simple, and was applicable, of course,
only to the territory named. Leaving all other
territory to await the result of the future
action, the South said to the North, "We
are a solemn act of legislation, called at the
time a compromise, a covenant, a compact, first
brought forward in this body by a slaveholder,
vindicated by slaveholders in debate, finally
sanctioned by the essential approbation of a
slaveholding President, James Monroe, and his
Cabinet, of whom a majority were slaveholders,
including Mr. Calhoun himself; and this com-
promise was made the condition of the admis-
sion of Missouri as a slave State. The State
of Missouri, without which that State could not
have been received into the Union. The bar-
gain was simple, and was applicable, of course,
only to the territory named. Leaving all other
territory to await the result of the future
action, the South said to the North, "We
are a solemn act of legislation, called at the
time a compromise, a covenant, a compact, first
brought forward in this body by a slaveholder,
vindicated by slaveholders in debate, finally
sanctioned by the essential approbation of a
slaveholding President, James Monroe, and his
Cabinet, of whom a majority were slaveholders,
including Mr. Calhoun himself; and this com-
promise was made the condition of the admis-
sion of Missouri as a slave State. The State
of Missouri, without which that State could not
have been received into the Union. The bar-
gain was simple, and was applicable, of course,
only to the territory named. Leaving all other
territory to await the result of the future
action, the South said to the North, "We
are a solemn act of legislation, called at the
time a compromise, a covenant, a compact, first
brought forward in this body by a slaveholder,
vindicated by slaveholders in debate, finally
sanctioned by the essential approbation of a
slaveholding President, James Monroe, and his
Cabinet, of whom a majority were slaveholders,
including Mr. Calhoun himself; and this com-
promise was made the condition of the admis-
sion of Missouri as a slave State. The State
of Missouri, without which that State could not
have been received into the Union. The bar-
gain was simple, and was applicable, of course,
only to the territory named. Leaving all other
territory to await the result of the future
action, the South said to the North, "We
are a solemn act of legislation, called at the
time a compromise, a covenant, a compact, first
brought forward in this body by a slaveholder,
vindicated by slaveholders in debate, finally
sanctioned by the essential approbation of a
slaveholding President, James Monroe, and his
Cabinet, of whom a majority were slaveholders,
including Mr. Calhoun himself; and this com-
promise was made the condition of the admis-
sion of Missouri as a slave State. The State
of Missouri, without which that State could not
have been received into the Union. The bar-
gain was simple, and was applicable, of course,
only to the territory named. Leaving all other
territory to await the result of the future
action, the South said to the North, "We
are a solemn act of legislation, called at the
time a compromise, a covenant, a compact, first
brought forward in this body by a slaveholder,
vindicated by slaveholders in debate, finally
sanctioned by the essential approbation of a
slaveholding President, James Monroe, and his
Cabinet, of whom a majority were slaveholders,
including Mr. Calhoun himself; and this com-
promise was made the condition of the admis-
sion of Missouri as a slave State. The State
of Missouri, without which that State could not
have been received into the Union. The bar-
gain was simple, and was applicable, of course,
only to the territory named. Leaving all other
territory to await the result of the future
action, the South said to the North, "We
are a solemn act of legislation, called at the
time a compromise, a covenant, a compact, first
brought forward in this body by a slaveholder,
vindicated by slaveholders in debate, finally
sanctioned by the essential approbation of a
slaveholding President, James Monroe, and his
Cabinet, of whom a majority were slaveholders,
including Mr. Calhoun himself; and this com-
promise was made the condition of the admis-
sion of Missouri as a slave State. The State
of Missouri, without which that State could not
have been received into the Union. The bar-
gain was simple, and was applicable, of course,
only to the territory named. Leaving all other
territory